

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *herbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*
SHERD. *n. f.* [ycap, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *shard*. *Dryden.*
SHE'RIFF. *n. f.* [ycyzepepa, Saxon, from ycyre, a share, and peve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots
 Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakef.*
 Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*
 Now may's and *shieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFDOM. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaoles, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffs*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakef.*

Good *sherris* sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*

SHERRIS. *n. f.* [from *ycabin*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. f.* [ycylo, Saxon.]
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
 With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.
 3. One that gives protection or security.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *shield*,
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with a shield.
 2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fumes to let these hands obey my boiling blood,
 They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
 Thy flesh and bones: how'er
 A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakef. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
 To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.
 Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet
 soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit
 to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.
 —God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakef.*

TO SHIELD. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *shipta*,
 Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.
 Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to
shift and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it
 was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.
 If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a
 continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think
 long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.
 She begs you just would turn you while the *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.
 We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their
 companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be
 dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.
 All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,
 yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by
 their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.
 Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in
 cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

TO SHIFT. *v. a.*
 1. To change; to alter.
 It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*
 their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
 Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
 Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.
 Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
 Or set or go *shift* it that knoweth the ways. *Tupper.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.
 I *shifted* him away,
 And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakef. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is
 rather fine deliveries, and *shifts* of dangers and mischiefs,
 when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep
 them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.
 Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the
 sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at
 pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
 Veers off, as oft the fleets and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
 Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.
 I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action
 hath made you reck as a sacrifice. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.
 As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience
 to *shift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. *TO SHIFT OFF.* To defer; to put away by some expedient.
 The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the
 colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which
 are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with
 vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Despreux.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you
 please, the traders will *shift it off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to
shift off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which sal-
 vation is provided. *Rogers's Sermon.*

SHIFT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.
 She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other
shift than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the
 image of innocence against violence. *Shak.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
 I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakef. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,
 and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the
 water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
 How to regain my fever'd company,
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
 To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisis shall be called good manners, so we
 make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but
 they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbage are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have
 made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.
 The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief
 at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw
 them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those
 wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance
 whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that
 there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
 For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.
 Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
 Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.
 As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any
shifts, he is never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands
 of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and
 wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and
 practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they
 borrow such subtilties and *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are
 your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from
 worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it;
 this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.
SHIFTER. *n. f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man
 of artifice.

'I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHIFTESS. *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting
 means to act or live.

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the
 great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished
 with such clothing. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SHILLING. *n. f.* [ycylling, Sax. and Erse; *schilling*, Dut.] A coin
 of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called
scilling, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for
 the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*
 made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a
 legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of
 king Alfred. *Canden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in
 twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-
 dred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The
 question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to
 continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when
 I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't,
 I'll do it. *Conrere's Way of the World.*

SHILL. *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.
SHIN. *n. f.* [ycina, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of
 the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and
 dagger. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by tha-
 dowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peaciam.*

His leg, then broke,
 Had got a deputy of oak;
 For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
 To know if any one's at home,
 We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
 Ere he can find your foul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I*
shined, *I have shined*. [ycman, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reflectance; to glitter; to glister; to
 gleam.

To-day the French,
 All clirquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
 Shone down the English; and to-morrow
 Made Britain India: every man that stood,
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakef.*

True paradise inclos'd with shining rock.
 We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
 And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.
 The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
 When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
 And they did make no noise. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
 The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakef.*

Two men flood by them in *shining* garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*
 Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is over-
 cast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.
 They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different
 arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.
 So proud the *shined* in her princely state,
 Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,
 And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.
 Of all th' enamel'd race, whose filv'ry wing
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
 Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
 Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.
 If there come truth from them,
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakef.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
 Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
 So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
 Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
 While winning mildness and attractive smiles
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its
 proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining*
 instances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
 An humble servant to all human kind.
 Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most
 mens power to be agreeable. *Pope.*

SHINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Fair weather.
 Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and
 rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve
 him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not un-
 analogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.
 He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour, which
 results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the
 glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same
 earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,
 Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHINNESS. *n. f.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or
 familiar.
 An incurable *shinness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly
 ever seen in Flemish, because the Winter forces the breeders
 there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but ex-
 treme *shinness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the
 price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

SHIN'GLE. *n. f.* [ycwindel, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.
 The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths,
shingles, and waincot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHIN'GLES. *n. f.* Wants singul. [cingulum, Latin; zona, marbus,
 Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round
 the loins.
 Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a sten-
 der diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious
 drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SHIN'V. *adj.* [from *shy*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.
 When Aldobran was mounted high,
 Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chain,
 One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night
 Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
 By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
 Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
 For absent friends we were alarm'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ycip, ycep, Saxon; *schip*, Dutch.] A termination
 noting quality or adjunct, as *landship*; or office, as *steward-
 ship*.
SHIP. *n. f.* [ycip, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be
 defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea
 with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
 Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight per-
 sons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff,
 who made aboard our *ship*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some
 of the men saved by their shipboats. *Kneller.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
 Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,
 With one frail interposing plank to save
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a
 sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the
 navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*,
 by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand
 pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ship*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more
 judiciously. *Addison.*

TO SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put into a ship.
 My father at the road
 Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*. *Shakef.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down
 the river. *Kneller's Fight of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of
 Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was
 by sea transported to Pelusium. *Kneller.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,
 The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;
 Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
 Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.
 Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
 Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakef.*

The

7. To be propitious.
 The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Nun. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.
 The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the
 fun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celestial light
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

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